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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 18, 1896.

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THE TIMES.

The Times, with its great circulation, the largest ever attained by any daily paper ever published in the District of Columbia, has long since been recognized as a powerful factor in every public enterprise. It is also recognized by our wide-awake merchants as one of the strongest factors in the growth and success of their respective businesses. The Times is the favorite paper of the people; hence, is the favorite medium of the business man, who, 312 days in every year has his hand on the pulse of the people and carefully weighs their wishes. The Times is strong in its position with the Washington public, and those who lean on it, find it a friend in need. All Times are surely, steadily growing. All other Washington papers are just as surely losing. Watch and compare.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended April 12, 1896, was as follows:

Monday, April 6	39,004
Tuesday, April 7	38,998
Wednesday, April 8	38,999
Thursday, April 9	39,449
Friday, April 10	40,457
Saturday, April 11	41,481
Sunday, April 12	26,550
Total	265,538

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ended April 12, 1896, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 13th day of April, A. D. 1896.

ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

LIVELINESS OF THE NEWS

IN THE MORNING TIMES.

If you miss any news in the evening edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably published in this morning's edition, and as The Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it happens.

ALLEN AND GEAR COLLIDE—
Fugitive charged with Slights in the Chamber.

WHY GEN. LEE WAS CHOSEN—
Cotton Americans Think Him a Military Commissioner.

SAVED FROM UNDER A CAR—
Young Charles Morris Nobly Rescues a Baby from Death.

SHOT A WOMAN INMATE—
Workhouse Keeper Yost Put a Bullet in Susie Carter.

BURNED THE QUAY HATCHET—
Gov. Hastings and Other Leaders to Promote His Boom.

LOTTIE TILFORD IS GUILTY—
Second Trial of the Division Case Results in Conviction.

THERE DOCTORS DISAGREE—
Emergency Staff Want Chief Surgeon Keen to Resign.

EX-CONSUL WALKER HERE—
He Shows the Marks of His Imprisonment in France.

ON THE VIVISECTION BILL—
Friends and Opponents Given a Hearing by the Senate.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS—
Interesting Meeting of the Local Senate Committee.

GIANTS WERE PIGMIES—
McClure Won His First League Game Yesterday.

ARGUED FOR THE STATE—
Attorney General Scott Talks on the Mappin Test Case.

OPENING DAY AT HENNING—
Revival of Racing at the Old Course.

FORM, HEAT AND FLOOD—
Canadian and New England Rivers on the Rampage.

SHOOT TO RESTOCK COVERS—
First Day's Events of the Rockville Gun Club.

KEEPING COOL, IS THEIR LATEST DIVERSION—
Society in Summer Costumes Uttered Platitudes on the Weather.

ENDEAVOR WORKERS RALLY—
Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the New York Avenue Church.

TO EMULATE THE IRON BEY—
Associated Charities Laying Plans to Help the Poor to Save.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA—
Charter Granted to the Aiki Gold Mining Company.

UNCLE SAM AS A ROBBER—
War Claims Policy Bitterly Attacked in the House.

CITY'S GARRAGE PRODUCT—
Urgent Necessity for the Erection of Another Crematory.

The Examination.
A—How did your daughter pass an examination for a position as teacher?
B—Pass! She didn't pass at all. Maybe you won't believe it, but they asked that poor girl about things that happened before she was born!

Tax on Street Cars.

A perusal of the newspapers of the good, sleepy, old Quaker City reveals the fact that they are just beginning to introduce summer cars on the street railways. This shows that up to now the good people of Philadelphia have been compelled to ride in closed cars through the hot Philadelphia summers instead of riding in nice, clean, breeze-producing vehicles such as Washingtonians are blessed with. The city fathers have now been asked to authorize the transfer of licenses from closed to open cars, a privilege which, it is hoped, the council will not fail to grant. And right here is where the taxpayers of the District have a right to feel interested.

It happens that every charter for a street car line in Philadelphia contains a provision imposing a tax of \$50 a year on every car run by the respective companies. This is in addition to the obligation to keep the spaces between the tracks and a certain space outside of the tracks in repair, and also in addition to the tax on the incomes of the several roads. The tax on the car is in compensation for the franchise granted the companies by the people, and is not regarded as a hardship by them. The same or some similar policy is pursued in a large

number of cities, and it is looked upon everywhere as just and equitable.

The question occurs: Why should not the street car companies operating in the District pay such license tax? The franchisees they enjoy are of the most valuable, and there is every reason to believe that if the granting of the different charters had been made conditional upon the acceptance of such obligation as the payment of a license tax on each car run, none of the companies applying would have raised the slightest objection. It is equally probable that any company that may hereafter apply for a charter to Congress, or whose application may now be pending, would agree to pay such tax rather than do without the charter. Such a tax would not be unequitable, and was a material addition to the revenues of the District.

The conviction is gaining ground in the minds of the public that valuable franchises should not be granted to corporations without some "quid pro quo" other than the service these corporations may render, and for which they exact a tribute. All that is worth having is worth paying for, and this truth, it would seem, should be as applicable to corporations as to individuals.

Vivisection, Wise and Otherwise.

There would seem to be no good reason for the passage of the bill which is now pending in the Senate District Committee restricting, or, rather, virtually prohibiting, vivisection in the District. In the first place it may as well be stated right here that the statement made before the subcommittee yesterday that vivisection is practiced in the public schools is absolutely without foundation in truth. Vivisection has never been and is not now a part of the public school curriculum, and consequently, so far as the bill in question is intended to stop this supposed practice, there is absolutely no necessity whatever for it.

As regards, however, the prohibition of vivisection in the District generally, that is quite another matter, and the passage of the bill ought to depend, first, upon the question how far this method of scientific investigation is justifiable by the welfare of humanity, and second, upon the question of the extent to which it is carried. If it can be shown that it is practiced unnecessarily, wantonly, cruelly, or by persons not properly qualified; if it can be proved that in many instances it is done merely to gratify a morbid curiosity, and without any direct, practical, scientific object in view, then to that extent the law should step in and prohibit it.

The board of managers of the Associated Charities should have all the encouragement the public can give them in their efforts to make the work of the society better understood, not only by those who give, but also those that receive. It is of special importance that effective steps should be taken during the summer to put the poor people in as good a condition as possible for preparing themselves for the winter. Work of some sort should be procured for those who are able and willing, and these as well as others who are so fortunate as to already have employment ought to be induced to save a small portion of their weekly earnings, so as to provide against the hardships of the inclement seasons.

Impiety is one of the greatest failings of the poor. This sounds almost paradoxical and yet it is literally true. It is a shortcoming to which a great deal of their trouble can be traced. Next to providing them with work no greater service can be rendered them and the community, too, for that matter, than to train them in economical practices. The undertaking, therefore, of the board of managers to encourage the saving of part of their earnings and keep this in reserve for each person until such time as he or she may need it, is highly commendable. Being carried out systematically it will be of great service, not only for the time being, but for the future, because it will teach the poor to rely upon their own efforts for earning as well as for saving.

The community will also be the gainer by this policy. Every poor person put in the way of becoming self-sustaining is one burden less upon society. If all that can work are put to work and made to save a portion of their earnings, and if the drones are driven out, the residue, consisting of persons physically unable to do anything, can be provided for much more generously than is now the case without adding to the load the community has to bear. The agents of the Associated Charities going about collecting these savings and instructing the people how to increase them, will do a great missionary work.

The board of managers has set apart the first day of May for a canvass among the people of Washington, to increase the membership of the Associated Charities, and add to the funds of the association. The response to its appeals "ought to be as generous as its work."

Clara Barton's Appeal.

Affairs among the destitute Armenians are in bad shape. The cable report of Miss Clara Barton, coupled with the request for further contributions, discloses a terrible condition, and the only comforting statement sent in connection with it is to the effect that no obstacles are being placed in the way of relief work. In view of the fact that Miss Barton and her associates of the Red Cross undertook their task in Armenia at the call of the people of the United States, it is safe to believe that her appeal will not fail of its effect upon them.

Disease of the most virulent kind has laid its grasp upon the wretched people of Anatolia and other Turkish provinces in Asia Minor. The fearful sufferings they have to undergo, the maltreatment visited upon them by the brutal Kurds and Turkish soldiers, the privations forced upon them by the burning of their homes and the looting of everything of value, even to

Good Thing to Keep Away From.

The Nicaraguan canal commission is of the opinion that if the canal is made wide enough and deep enough it will prove a commercial success. It also thinks that in order to make it so not \$65,000,000 will have to be spent, as estimated by the canal company's engineers, but more than twice that sum. Furthermore, it is convinced that in the event of a war with Great Britain, the United States could not defend the canal, and the only way to prevent the British from using it would be to blow up the locks. So far, then, as the contingency of war is concerned, and to insure the canal being held intact, there would have to be an international convention and an agreement declaring it to be neutral territory.

Inasmuch as it is pretty well assured that the canal can be made a profitable commercial enterprise, though at a very much greater expense than has been stated by its promoters and by the friends of the Nicaragua Canal bill in the Senate,

there should be no difficulty in securing the capital necessary to construct it. Indeed, one of the very best means to make it neutral territory would be to secure capitalists of as many countries as possible as investors. This, however, would be a matter which the leading spirits in the company will have to determine for themselves. One thing is very clear and that is that the United States Government should not have anything to do with the concern. It should neither lend its credit to build the canal, nor set itself up as its defender after it is finished. Uncle Sam ought to have a general sufficiency of entangling commercial alliances, seeing that he has not yet received back a dollar of all the millions with which he accommodated the Pacific railroads, and some people go so far as to think that he will never get a cent. However that may be, the experience had in this connection should at least serve as a lesson against any further ventures of a similar character.

SERIOUSLY THOUGHT
HEARD BY THE
LOUNGER

And now the small boy cogitates
On ways and means to work us
For the needful tin to pass him in,
To the coming annual circus.

Entirely Too Easily Broken.
"But," said Freddy's mother, reprovingly, "that you know, would break one of the Commandments."

Misunderstood.
"Would you like to take a chance?" asked the timid, red-checked maiden of the stranger at the church door.

The Present Question of Public Interest.
The President gave a sign of relief as he arose to address the Cabinet.

Table it, Herbet! don't bother me with these extraneous matters. Didn't I just say we would now be free from public interference for a few months? And you— you—who in thunder you gentlemen are Secretary of State now, anyhow?

THE return of the hot and sultry season causes the soda fountain to again be the most popular place of resort in the North Pole, and it incidentally causes the revival of anecdotes that ever cluster around the seltzer water of bliss.

His Habit.
"There goes a man who has an expensive habit."

Applying the Proverb.
Roadside Jim: Here seems to be some truth in the saying 'that heaven helps dem who helps demselves.'

Three Frank Brothers.
Johnnie: Mr. Spangler, do you ride very far when you and sister go out on your wheels?

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CONGRESSMEN
TALKED ABOUT

Hon. Frank W. Mondell is the sole representative in the House of one of the great groves of the growing West. The State of Wyoming, whose interests he looks after so faithfully, is larger than all New England, with a large portion of New York thrown in, indeed, in extent it throws into the background some of the great monarchies which the soldiers of the past strove for.

Mr. Mondell came to Washington for the first time, and in fact paid his first visit to the East, after his election. He came determined to be seen for his State and the West some needed reforms on certain lines. So, while the Wyoming Congressman, though an eloquent and convincing speaker of easy manner and graceful speech, has made an effort to impress the House or trespass on the space in the Congressional Record, he has been a familiar figure before the departments of the government and before the various committees in the House, with which he had special business. No man ever came to Congress better equipped for the work in hand than Mr. Mondell. Having spent a greater portion of his young manhood on the arid plains he naturally drifted to a study of irrigation problems. He has mastered the problem in Wyoming and has seen his theories successfully applied. So he was prepared to discuss most intelligently subjects pertaining to this mode of agricultural development.

The last Congress passed a law known as the "million-acre donation act," by which each State was granted 1,000,000 acres of land from the public domain, provided the State would irrigate and reclaim the same. This was a new question. The legislature just subsequent to Mr. Mondell's election, passed an act accepting the grant from the general government, and prescribed terms under which the land was to be reclaimed by the application of water by means of costly ditches, to be constructed by companies organized for that purpose. This new law, both that of the Congress and the State of Wyoming, was in the nature of an experiment. Nothing of the kind had ever been attempted before.

VERRETT H. BROWN of Chicago is numbered among the guests of the Big Horn Hotel. He is a member of the reception that was given Col. Robert G. Ingersoll when he spoke in Chicago last Sunday. "It would indicate that the next time he wants to speak, instead of it being hard for him to find a church there will be a dozen or more offered for his convenience. The blasphemous, general character of his public remarks was not present and it showed above all else that he appreciated the kindly feeling the congregation extended to him. The sense of the man is such that it will win him a warm place in the heart of everyone and when he couples that with kind and gentle reason he is one of the most intelligent and speakers of the world has ever heard. That sermon of Col. Ingersoll's has advanced him several inches higher in the estimation of his countrymen."

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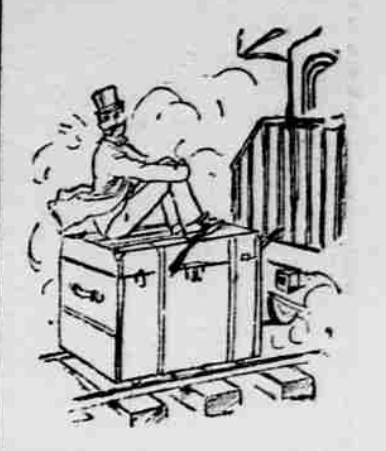
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Good riders ride a \$40.00 Saks' Wheel, 'cause they know it's as good as any \$75 Bicycle that's made.



When the drummers get home they're through with their samples. Being samples, of course they're the best Suits that can be made. We bought the model line of the best Boys' Short Pants Suit maker in this country.

There's a big variety of Double-breasted Short Pants Suits—light and dark effects—all wool—full of strong service-giving qualities—made up in a faultless fashion. Sizes 5 to 10 years.

They're worth \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$5. Today you can have your choice of 'em all for

\$1.68.

Special lot of Boys' Russel Shoes—worth \$2.40 for \$1.48.
Special lot of Children's Straw Sailor Hats—worth 75c. and \$1.00 for 45c.

These are today opportunities.

Saks and Company

Pa. Ave. and 7th St. "Saks' Corner."

See our "ad" in tomorrow's Times. Tells of unparalleled reductions in every department of the store.

GOLDENBERG'S,
928 Seventh—706 K.

HUMAN BODY PENETRATED

Nicola Tesla Obtains Remarkable Results With X Rays.

He Has Succeeded in Looking Through Three Men—Internal Organs Can Be Inspected.

New York, April 18.—Nicola Tesla has done what all the other exploiters of the Roentgen rays have failed to do—he has succeeded in looking through the human body. He has gone farther and has seen through the bodies of three of his assistants placed in a line with the rays.

Edison believed that he had almost solved the problem when he discovered the fluorescent screen. In this he used tungstate of calcium, which he believed to be six times more fluorescent than the platinum-barium-salts which were used by most of his successors. Tesla, on the contrary, has persevered in using the platinum-barium-salts for his fluorescent screen, after testing almost every known substance.

The neck, the upper part of the chest, the arms, and legs were placed in the line to be amenable to the rays from a powerful tube and his fluorescent screen, but the trunk of the body resisted all his attacks. Then he set about trying exhaustively to perfect the tubes.

That is exactly the work to which Tesla has devoted his energies. His one aim has been to see great success in the vacuum tube, and now he has succeeded. The skeleton of one of his assistants who stood at a distance of five or six feet from the tube, which was giving out the rays, was plainly seen. Every bone stood out with perfect clarity.

But that is not all. Tesla has finally perfected the X-ray tube to such an extent that he saw completely through skeleton as well as flesh. One of his assistants, who was the subject, experimented on, stood with his back to the vacuum tube where the X-rays were being given off. He held a brass plate in front of his chest, moving it up and down. The X-rays penetrated the body, and the fluorescent screen Tesla could distinctly see the brass plate as it moved up and down.